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L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Poetry.

HONOR TO OUR WORKMEN.

Respectfully dedicated to the Working-men of our Country.

BY H. CLAY PREUSS.

Whom shall we call our heroes,
To whom our praises sing?
The pampered child of fortune,
The titled lord or king?
They live by others' labor,
Take all and nothing give;
The noblest types of manhood
Are they who work to live.
Then honor to our workmen,
Our hardy sons of toil,
The heroes of the workshop
And monarchs of the soil.

Who spans the earth with iron,
And rears the palace dome?
Who fashions for the rich man
The comforts of his home?
It is the patient toiler—
All honor to him, then!
The true wealth of a nation
Is in her working-men.

For many barren ages
Earth hid her treasures deep,
And all her giant forces
Seemed bound as in a sleep;
Then Labor's "anvil chorus"
Broke on the startled air,
And lo! the earth in rapture
Laid all her riches bare!

'Tis toil that over nature
Gives man his proud control;
And purifies and hallows
The temple of his soul;
It scatters foul diseases,
With all their ghastly train,
Puts iron in the muscle,
And crystal in the brain.

The Grand Almighty Builder,
Who fashioned out the earth,
Hath stamped his seal of honor
On Labor from her birth.
In every angel flower
That blossoms from the sod,
Behold the master touches,
The handiwork of God!
Tben, honor to our workmen,
Our hardy sons of toil—
The heroes of the workshop
And monarchs of the soil.

Great Address of President Johnson

ON THE

PRESENTATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE PHILADELP'A UNION CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.

There was a great crowd to-day to hear the President in response to Reverdy Johnson, who presented the official proceedings of the Convention. The President said, referring with feeling to the scene represented of South Carolina and Massachusetts entering the Convention together, he was overcome, and could not but conclude that an overruling providence was directing us aright. He said our brave men had performed their duties in the field and have won laurels imperishable; but, turning to Gen. Grant, he continued, there are greater and more important duties to perform, and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their efforts to perpetuate peace. (Applause.) The Executive department had tried to pour oil on the wounds and restore the Union, but it had not entirely succeeded. We have seen in one department of Government every effort to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony in the Union. We have seen hanging upon the verge—upon the Government, as it were—a body called, or which assumed names, to be the Congress of the United States, while in fact it is a Congress only of a part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a disruption of the States inevitable. Instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony, its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation and revenge. This has been the course and policy of one portion of your government. The humble individual who is now addressing you is the representative of another department of government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy the position, I shall not allude to on this occasion. Suffice it to say that he is here under the Constitution of the country, and being here by virtue of its provisions he takes his stand upon that character of our liberties as the great rampart of civil and religious liberty. (Prolonged cheering.)

Having been taught in my early life to hold it sacred, and having practiced upon it during my whole public career, I shall ever continue to reverence the Constitution of my fathers and make it my guide. (Hearty applause.)

The President proceeded and denied the charge that he had ever been tyranical or despotic. But such charges were simply intended to deceive and delude the public mind into the belief that there is some one in power who is usurping and trampling upon the rights of the Constitution. It is done by those who make such charges, for the purpose of covering their own acts. ("That's so," and applause.)

I have felt it my duty, in vindication of the principles and the Constitution of my country, to call the attention of my countrymen to these proceedings. When we come to examine who has been playing the tyrant, by whom do we find despotism exercised? As to myself, the elements of my nature, the pursuits of my life, have not made me, either in my feelings or in my practice, oppressive. My nature, on the contrary, is rather defensive in its character; but I will say that having taken my stand upon the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution, there is not power enough on earth to drive me from it. (Loud and prolonged applause) Having placed myself upon that broad platform, I have not been awed or dismayed or intimidated by either threats or encroachments, but have stood there in conjunction with patriotic spirits, sounding the tocsin of alarm when I deemed the citadel of liberty in danger. (Great applause.) I said, on a previous occasion, and repeat now, that all that was necessary in this great struggle, against tyranny and despotism, was that the struggle should be sufficiently audible for the American people to hear and properly understand. They did hear, and looking on and seeing who the contestants were, and what the struggle was about, determined that they would settle this question on the side of the Constitution and of principle. I proclaim here to day, as I have on previous occasions, that my faith is in the great mass of the people. In the darkest hour of this struggle, when the clouds seem to be more lowering, my faith, instead of giving away, loomed up through the clouds, beyond which I saw that all would be well in the end.

My countrymen, you all know that tyranny and despotism, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, can be exercised and excited more effectually by the many than by one. We have seen a Congress gradually encroach, step by step, and violate day after day, and month after month, the Constitutional rights and the fundamental principles of the Government. We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise power which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism or monarchy itself. This is is truth, and because others, as well as myself, have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the severest terms. Slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation of the most villainous character has made its way through the press. What, gentlemen, has been your and my sin? What has been the cause of our offending? I will tell you:—Daring to stand by the constitution of our fathers.

I consider the proceedings of this Convention, Sir, as more important than those of any Convention that ever assembled in the United States. (Great applause.) When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens coming together voluntarily, and sitting in council with ideas, with principles and views commensurate with all the States, and co-extensive with the whole people, and contrast it with the collection of persons who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any Convention that has sat, at least since 1787. (Renewed applause.) I think I may also say that the declarations that were there made are equal to the Declaration of Independence itself, and I here pronounce them a second declaration of independence. (Cries of "glorious," and a most enthusiastic and prolonged applause,) Your address and declarations are nothing more nor less than a re affirmation of the Constitution of the United States. Yes, I will go farther, and say that the declarations you have made, that the principles you have enunciated in your address are a second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States. (Renewed applause.) For in proclaiming and reproclaiming these great truths you have laid down a constitutional platform upon which all can make common cause and stand united together for the restoration of the States and the preservation of the Government, without reference to party. The question is the salvation of the country, for our country rises above all party consideration or influences. How many are there in the United States that now require to be free. They have the shackles upon their limbs and are bound as rigidly as though they were in fact in slavery. I repeat, then, that your declaration is the second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States, and it offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand. (Applause.)

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, let me, in this connection, ask what have I to gain more than the advancement of the public welfare? I am as much opposed to the indulgence of egotism as any one, but here, in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of this Convention, I may be permitted again to ask, what have I to gain—consulting human ambition—more than I have gained, except in one thing? My race is nearly run. I have been placed in the high office which I occupy under the Constitution of the country, and, I may say, held from the lowest to the highest, almost every position to which a man may attain in our government; and surely, gentlemen, this should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition. If I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy it would have been to hold and wield that which was placed in my hands by the measure called the freedman's bureau. (Laughter and applause.)

With an army which is placed at my discretion, I could have remained at the Capitol of the nation, and with 50 or 60 millions of appropriations at my disposal, with the machinery to be worked by my satraps and dependents in every town and village, and then with the civil rights bill following as an auxillary. [Laughter.]—In connection with all the other appliances of the Government, I could have proclaimed myself Dictator; but, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have been to occupy that position which retains all power in the hands of the people. It is upon that I have always relied; it is upon that I rely now; and I repeat that neither the taunts nor jeers of Congress, nor of a subsidized calumniating press can drive me from my purpose. [Great applause.] I acknowledge no superior except my God—the author of my existence—and the people of the United States. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.] For the one, I try to obey all his commands as best I can, compatible with my poor humanity;—for the other, in a political and representative sense. The high *behest* of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I intended to say. For the kind allusion to myself, contained in your address, and in the resolutions adopted by the Convention, let me remark, that in this crisis, and at the present period of my public life, I hold them above all prize, and shall ever recur with feelings of profound gratification to the last resolution containing the indorsement of a Convention emanating spontaneous from the great mass of the people.—I trust and hope that my future action may be such that you, and the Convention you represent, may not regret the assurance of confidence you have expressed.—Before separating, my friends, one and all, please accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestations of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion.

I repeat, that I shall always continue to be guided by a conscientious conviction of duty,—and that always gains one courage, under the Constitution which I have made my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks three enthusiastic cheers were given for Andrew Johnson, and three more for General Grant. The President then took a position near the door opening into the Hall, with General Grant by his side, where as the gentlemen of the committee and the members of the Convention passed out, he grasped each by the hand and had a smile or cheering word for all;—after which they passed on to take General Grant by the hand.

AFRAID OF THE ITCH.

Pete Whetstone, of Arkansas, was once traveling on horseback through the interior of the State, and called one evening, to stay all night, at a little log house near the road, where entertainment and post-office were kept. Two other strangers were there and the mail rider rode up just about dark. Supper being over, the mail carrier and the three gentlemen were invited into a small room furnished with a good fire and two beds, which were to accommodate the four persons for the night. The mail carrier was a little shabby, dirty-looking wretch, with whom none of the gentlemen liked the idea of sleeping.—Pete Whetstone eyed him closely as he asked:

"Where do you sleep to-night, my lad?"

"I'll thleep with you, I reckon," lisped the youth, "or one o' them other fellers, I don't care which."

The other two gentlemen took the hint, and occupied one of the beds together immediately, leaving the other bed and the confab to be enjoyed by Pete and the mail boy together as best they could. Pete and the boy commenced hauling off their duds, and Pete getting in bed first, and wishing to get rid of sleeping with the boy, remarked very earnestly—

"My friend, I'll tell you beforehand I've got the itch, and you'd better not get in here with me, for the disease is catching."

The boy, who was just getting in bed, too, drawled out very coolly—

"Wol, I reckon that don't make a bit o' difference. I've had it now these seven years," and into the bed he hitched, along with Pete, who pitched out in as great a hurry as if he had waked up a horner's nest in the bed.

The other gentlemen roared, and the mail boy, who had got peacable possession of the bed to himself drawled out—

"Why, you must be a thet o' darned fools, mam and dad's got the catch a heap wurth than I is, and they thlep in that bed latht night when they wath here at the quiltin."

The other two strangers were now in a worse predicament than Pete had been, and, bouncing from their nest like the old house had been on fire, stripped, shook their clothes, put them on again ordered their horses, and, though it was nearly ten o'clock, they all three left and rode several miles to the next town before they slept, leaving the imperturbable mail carrier to the bliss of scratching and sleeping alone.

The Terrible Thunder Storm in West Virginia.

From the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer, 14th.

The following are the details of the damage done by the violent thunder storm which visited this part of the country on Saturday night. The loss of life was fearful:

One woman, a widow with six chilren, was killed instantly by lightning. She resided in the vicinity of the North street Methodist Episcopal Church, and was in bed when she was struck. The electric current tore out the front of the house and part of the side, scattered into a thousand pieces a clock standing in the room in which the woman lay, injured a large looking glass and bureau on which it stood, and set fire to a bonnet inside the bureau.

Two persons were sleeping in the room next that of the woman, but were uninjured. Awakened by the report they sprang out of bed and hastened into the next room, to find the women—Mrs. Seidler—dead upon the floor, having been thrown out of her bed.

On the Island, a man named H. H. Lann living in a one story frame house, on the grounds of Henry Moore, Esq., was instantly killed. His head and breast were covered with soot, and there was a cut in his head, and bruises on other parts of his body. There were no marks about the house made by the electric current, except in the ceiling of the room, and on the side of the chimney, near which he was when struck. On the ceiling a small strip of plastering, about the width of one's finger, had been torn off.

An entire family, named Robinson, living on a branch of Wheeling Creek, on the Ohio side, about two and a half miles above its mouth, were drowned, and the bodies swept away by the current.

The family consisted of seven persons, the man and his wife and five children.—The body of one of the children was caught by a Mr. Hyle, living back of Bridgeport who, at the same time, saw the body of the mother swept past in the current, but too far out to be secured. The bodies of the father and one of the children were also caught in the drift wood at the mouth of the creek, near Bridgeport. The bodies of the other members of the family have not yet been recovered.

The damage done to the crops and stock along Indian Wheeling Creek is estimated at not less than $20,000. Scarcely a fence is left along the margin of the creek. At the mouth of every run large piles of drift wood are to be seen. Large logs have been swept across the pike, obstructing travel.

The wife of William Orr, Esq., who lives in Zane's old house on the island, was awakened by the storm and got up to see what time it was. She had hardly got out of bed, however, before she fell insensible. A startling crash at the same time, as though the skies were rending, revealed to her husband the cause of her fall.

The house of Mr. Lewis, corner of German and Third streets, was struck. The lightning passed down the chimney, knocking out the arch of one of the fire places, thence passed to the basement, forcing out a brick wall, and then entering the ground. No persons injured.

A little boy, about eight years old, was drowned yesterday afternoon at Ben wood. He was wading round in some water, with which a corn field had been covered by the storm, and getting into a deep ditch was unable to get out.

The boy's mother waded in and carried him out.

Important to Farmers.

DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—The following decisions have recently been given by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. They are important to farmers, in so far as they untangle some of the knotty points of the law.

1. Farmers will not be required to make return of produce consumed in their immediate families.

2. The farmer's profit from sale of live stock are to be found by deducting from the gross receipts of animals sold, the purchase money paid for the same. If animals have been lost during the year by death or robbery the purchase money paid for such animals may be deducted from the gross income of the farm.

3. No deduction can be made by the farmer for the value of services rendered by his minor children, whether he actually pays for such services or not. If his adult children work for him and receive compensation for their work they are to be regarded as other hired laborers in determining his income.

4. Money paid for labor, except such as is used or employed in domestic service, or in the production of articles consumed in the family of the producer, may de deducted.

5. No deduction can be allowed in any case for the cost of unproductive labor. If hired servants are employed a portion of the time in productive labor such as the making of butter and cheese for sale, a proportionate amount of the wages paid them may be deducted.

6. Expenses for ditching and clearing new land are plainly expenses for permanent improvements, and not deductable.

7. The whole amount expended for fertilizers applied during the year to the farmer's lands may be deducted, but no deduction is allowed for fertilizers produced on the farm. The cost of seed purchased for sowing and planting may be deducted.

8. If a person sells timber standing, the profits are to be ascertained by estimating the value of the land, after the removal of the timber, and from the sum thus obtained deducting the estimated value of the land on the 1st day of January, 1862, or on the day of purchase, if purchased since that date.

9. Where no repairs have been made by the tax-payer upon any building owned by him during the preceding five years, nothing can be deducted for repairs made during the year for which his income is estimated.

10. A farmer shou'd make return of all his produce sold within the year, but mere executory contract for a sale in not a sale; delivery, either actual or constructive, is essential. The criterion by which to judge whether a sale is complete or not is to determine whether the vendor still retains in that character a right over the property; where lost or destroyed, upon which of the parties, in the absence of any other relation between them than that of the vendor and vendee, would the loss fall.

A Hundred Hours Awake and Walking.

The Portsmouth (New Hampshire) *Journal* says that Mr. John Seaver, of that place, for a wager of $500, last Tuesday commenced walking 100 miles in as many consecutive hours. How he was affected is thus related:

"On Wednesday afternoon, at the close of the first twenty-four hours, he became weary and felt a stronger disposition to sleep than he afterward experienced. This was driven off, but the effort produced a severe headache, which continued during the remaining days. On Thursday he felt drowsy, but was so excited that he would sit down without knapping. Every hour the circulating the room forty two times was regularly performed, in times ranging from twenty to thirty minutes. On that morning he began to be discouraged and expressed a wish to abandon further effort. His advisers persuaded him and renewed his efforts, and, as he expressed it, with a determined will to succeed.

"Friday the third day he was more wakeful, his nervous excitement having increased—probably by the strong tea which was his only beverage. His head was bandaged and bathed with rum and alum frequently. He stumbled from weakness and weariness but got up without help.

"Saturday, the fourth and last day, was one of weariness, aching limbs aching head and prostration. He required to be supported as he went on his hourly rounds. In the ninety-fifth hour he fainted and fell. Every hour of the last four he was bathed all over with rum and alum. In the ninety-ninth hour he again fainted and fell. The last hour at length arrived and with his assistants he completed his forty-two circuits in thirty-three minutes. He now received fresh energy from the idea that he had accomplished his feat, and unaided he literally dragged his limbs once more around the hall, to show that he was still awake, and amid the cheers of a large audience, he retired after nine o'clock."

He did not recover from the sickness that ensued for several days.

Origin of Prairies.

The following is a very brief abstract of a paper read before the American Association of Buffalo, last week, by Dr. Newbury, of Columbia College:

Dr. Newbury said that great diversity of opinion existed as to the cause which had produced over half our continent a growth of forests, and over the other half only an herbacious vegetation, but in this, as in so many other question that divided this scientific world, if the disputants could meet on common ground, and each study the phenomana observed by others, and not exclusively his own data, there would be comparatively little discord. He had spent some years on the prairies in various parts of the far West, and he felt confident that any one who would go over the ground he had traversed would agree with him that the presence or absence of forests as a general rule depended on the amount of precipitated moisture. The central portions of this continent was comparatively dry, and was consequently treeless except on the mountain belts, which acted as condensers, and precipitated an amount of water which sustained a forest growth. The rain-fall was greater in that part of the continent east of the Mississippi, and here we have almost an unbroken forest.

Along the line where the treeless and forest districts meet local causes determined the presence or absence of trees. Belts of timber bordered the streams and covered the more porous and absorbent soils—while level surfaces, with a fine and unporous soil—sometimes very wet and sometimes very dry, sustained only a growth of grass, which could endure their alternations fatal to trees. Annual fires had their influence in extending the area of grassy surface, and over much of this middle ground by man's intervention, the causes limiting the growth of trees could be removed and their forest area extended. The forces of nature were here nicely balanced and slight causes would make one or the other preponderate. The many theories which attributed prairies to other causes than the want of water were wholly erroneous or of only local value. On the great prairies west of the Mississippi, every variety of soil and surface failed to sustain trees, and there only a change of climatic conditions would change the grass-covered surface to forest.

Laughable Scene--Getting Aboard in a Hurry.

The New Lisbon *Buckeye State* writes up in the following graphic style, a little incident that occurred at the Salem railroad depot a few mornings since: A traveler, bound for Cincinnatti, where he had business of importance to transact, had rested over night with his wife, at the Broadway Hotel, in order to hit the morning train, which leaves at an early hour. In the morning the traveler was sleepy. His lady had risen, awakened him dressed herself, and gone down to breakfast, expecting her lord to follow her without delay. While eating hastily and scolding mentaly, in view of the husband's tardiness, she heard the whistle of the locomotive. Rushing frantically up stairs, her horror may be imagined when, on opening the bedroom door, a snore from the conjugal sluggard saluted her ear.

A slight scream and a rough shake awoke him. He heard the whistle?—Pulling on his boots, he hastily gathered in his arms the rest of his attire and pushing the lady before him, put off for the train at a two-forty gait, dressed only in boots and shirt! The train reached the depot. Throwing his shirt upon the platform the lady hurriedly sought to obtain tickets at the office, while the husband proceeded to clothe himself with his No 1 garment. While it was yet fluttering over his head, the whistle again sounded maliciously, and off started the train. The unfortunate creature entered the car, his flesh having a pimpled goose-like appearance, while his blushing lady, spreading out her crinoline like the sacred vail of charity, converted herself into a screen, that his nakedness might be hidden from his fellow-travelers. The other female passenger putting her hand over her eyes with her fingers spread wide apart, declared, before she turned her head in another direction, that "it was shocking!" And so we suppose it must have been to the unlucky wight who had to make such a spectacle of himself.

Immigration from North Carolina.

On Wednesday there arrived in Baltimore, under the charge of Mr. Anderson Coffin, as agent, several families, consisting in all of one hundred and sixty persons, emigrating from their old homes in North Carolina, to the new lands of Indiana, where the prospects are thought to be better than in the Old North State. There were in the number all ages, from the babe at the breast to the aged grandfather. There were also eighteen colored people, some of whom are on their way to Oberlin College, Ohio. The party took up their quarters during the day in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad building, and attracted considerable attention. Mr. Coffin, the agent, states his intention to carry through during the fall months, some 600 more, who are desirous of trying their fortunes in the west. The party left for their destination on the Western train Wednesday evening.—*Petersburg Express.*

UNSTAMPED INSTRUMENTS.—The following in the "Amended Act to provide Internal Revenue," &c., in regard to unstamped instruments, has been handed us for publication, and will be of general interest to our readers. The extract is a "true copy" from the recent law:

"In all cases where the party has not affixed the stamp required by law upon any instrument made, signed, or issued, at a time when and at a place where no collection district was established, it shall be lawful for him or them, or any party having an interest therein, to affix the proper stamp thereto, or if the original be lost, to a copy thereof; and the instrument or copy to which the proper stamp has been thus affixed prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, and the record thereof, shall be as valid to all intents and purposes as if stamped by the collector in manner hereinbefore provided. But no right acquired in good faith before the stamping of such instrument or copy thereof, and the recording thereof, as herein provided, if such record be required by law, shall in any manner be affected by such stamping as aforesaid."

TOURNAMENT RIDERS.—An enterprising Yankee visited the county of Fauquier recently, and succeeded in engaging twelve or fourteen of 'Mosby's men' to go North and ride tournaments. He is to foot all expenses, furnish them with fine horses, and pay them three dollars a day. He boldly approached Mosby himself with a proposition, offering him first fifty dollars a day, and gradually increasing the offer to one hundered and twenty-five, which, of course, was declined.

STOCK-RAISING IN TEXAS.—Stock-raising is becoming an important feature in Texas.—Some sections are said to be overrun with cattle, nearly wild, belonging to any one who has the facilities for catching and branding them. This laxity of ownership, however, is fast being superceded by the arrivals of large numbers of emigants, who are settling in those sections. The favor with which the prepared South American beef has been received in Europe has suggested the practicability of similar enterprises in Texas.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

☞ Announcements of Candidates, $3 00 in advance.

We have been authorized to announce JAMES M. COVINGTON, of Stokes County, a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next General Assembly, from the District of Stokes and Forsyth.

We have been authorized to announce Col. JAMES E. MATTHEWS a candidate for the Senate of the next General Assembly, from Stokes and Forsyth.

☞ We are now making out our accounts for subscriptions, job work and advertising, and, in the course of a few weeks, we will place unsettled notes and accounts in the hands of a collector.

The Convention on Saturday.

Strong efforts have been made by the *Secesh* of Forsyth County, to prejudice the people against the County Convention to be held to morrow. Opposition from that quarter, of itself, is evidence sufficient that all's right, and should unite all the Union men of Stokes and Forsyth the stronger in favor of the Convention. Even the Winston *Sentinel*, last week, admits that "when secession was the question, the Union men might have been right."—Let this be treasured up as an admission worthy of note, and something we do not often see coming from original secessionists!—We do not know who is responsible for this admission, but we find it in the editorial columns of the *Sentinel*.

Let us have a full Convention, and show those restless spirits that we do not intend to be dictated to by them. It has been intimated that the project on foot is to sow the seeds of discord among the Union men of the County, by the secessionists, in order to render the proceedings of the Convention of no avail, and perchance slip into the Legislature one of their own stripe. We would advise the Union men to stand firm, turning neither to the right nor to the left, to follow after strange gods.

Remember, you have been misled once,—wofully deceived,—that was not your fault; if you are deceived again, by the same persons, it will be your own fault. "United, we stand; divided, we fall."

☞ The Winston *Sentinel* is still harping on the taxes, as the best mode to alarm and frighten the people. It is really amusing that our neighbor is so slow in making an impression on the public, that he must hammer away on the same subject for weeks and months. Let us be calm and quiet, and wait till the Sheriff has collected the taxes, then we will see if the amount will approximate near the *Sentinel's* figures,—$16,000 to $20,000!

The President's Tour.

The President and a number of attendants, among whom are Mr. Seward, Mr. Wells, Gov. Randall, Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, and others, numbering about sixty, have gone to Chicago, to be present at the laying of the corner stone of the Douglas monument.

They passed through Philadelphia, New York, Albany, &c., and met with grand receptions on the route.

The President delivered speeches at various points, and we give a sketch of his New York speech as a specimen.

THE OLD CABLE.—The oceanic telegraphic cable of last year was picked up on the morning of the 2nd inst., and at last accounts was being paid out, and everything going well.

SEED WHEAT.—The Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington gives notice that he has a supply of Mediteranean Seed Wheat, which he will send *free of cost* in quantities of one quart to any person applying for it.

☞ We find the following call for a Convention in the *Standard*:

LOYAL UNION CONVENTION!

A Convention of the loyal Union men of North Carolina will be held in Raleigh, on Thursday the 20th day of September.

The Union men of the State are respectfully and earnestly requested to come up in full force, to consult together on the present condition of the country.

The Vermont Election gone for the Republicans.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5th.—The Vermont election has been heard from. Dillingham is re-elected Governor, by an increased majority.

In the 3d Congressional district, there was no test between candidates, both being Republican. The other two districts have elected radicals.

New Advertisements.

Deems' Pills,—C. A. Winkler, Agent.
S H. Laugenour,—Private sale.
George Fisher,—Private sale.
Drug Store,—New Goods.
Salem Almanacs.
Forsyth County,—Overseer wanted at the Poor-house.
List of Letters.

BOSTON, Aug. 30th.—At a railroad mass meeting in Portland on Monday, Gen. Banks intimated that the President was a prospective traitor, and that Grant was a time server. He said the first act of the rebels after their accession to power would be to remove him from office, and appoint one of their own generals in his stead.

Political Meetings.

A Union meeting was held in Surry County, of the people of Hollow Spring District, on Saturday August 11th. Jonas Simmons presided and J. M. Marshall, was appointed Secretary.

The resolutions adopted approve of the majority report of the reconstruction committee of Congress, and recommend the holding of a State Convention, at Raleigh, of true Unionists, to consider the true interest of the people and lay down a platform that all the Union men of the State can take their stand upon.

Public Meeting in Guilford.

At a meeting of citizens of Randolph, Guilford and Forsyth Counties, held at Deep River, in Guilford, on Saturday the 25th of August, Dr. Wm. P. Pugh was called to the Chair, and David Hodgin appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee consisting of Dr. N. Mendenhall, Jonathan Harris and Geo. W. Bowman, Esqs., of Guilford, R. F. Trogden, of Randolph, and E. B. Teague, Esq., Forsyth, to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The committee, after consultation, reported the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, There unfortunately exists a difference in the plans of the Executive and Legislative Departments of the government in regard to re-organizing the same, which has a tendency to retard reconstruction, prevent the influx of capital and skilled labor, paralyzes industry, and prevents improvement; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly desire the reorganization of the government as early as can be, on a sure and permanent basis.

Resolved, That the Legislative Department has the right to reconstruct the government of the United States, so as to secure the government from further danger by the return of the States lately in rebellion.

Resolved, That we approve of re-organizing the government by loyal men, and placing the control of the States in their hands, which plan is in accordance with the policy of Congress and the declarations of President Johnson.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the Republican Union men who have stood by and sustained the government.

Resolved, That we approve of a call for a convention of Southern Union men to be held in Philadelphia on the 3d of September next, and that every Congressional district in the South ought to be there represented.

The following resolution was afterwards proposed, which being discussed by Messrs. Harris, Mendenhall, Holton, Tourgee and others, was adopted, 102 ayes to 20 nays, some not voting.

Resolved, That should Congress find the obstacles to an early restoration insurmountable, we believe it should make provision for the protection of the Union men of the South until order shall be fully restored.

Jonathan Harris and A. W. Tougree were chosen as delegates to the Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the third of September next.

A Union meeting was held at Coble's School House, in Guilford county, on the 16th ult., to consult for the best interest of our common country, and the restoration of the Union.

A Union meeting of similar import was also recently held in Newbern, and approving and recommending the holding of a State Convention in Raleigh.

RADICAL PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 3—The Union League marched from their rooms to Independence Square, where the delegates to the Convention united with them, and all proceeded to the National Hall. Gen (Beast) Butler, *Fred Douglass*, Brownlow and others, welcomed with cheers at the National Guards Hall, before the meeting of the Convention, Charles Gibbons received the Southern delegations, and Hamilton, of Texas responded, at the conclusion of whose address, some one in the crowd called for three groans for the "Dead Dog" of the White House, which was followed by a pretty good boo-hoo-ing, and exclamations of derision.

On the opening of the Convention—which was very largely attended—four-fifths of the members were from the North—Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, was chosen temporary Chairman, and a committee was appointed on permanent organization, after which the body adjourned until to-morrow.

The City Council [which refused hospitalities to the Presidential party] by formal resolutions, welcomed the delegates to the city, and extended to them the hospitalities thereof.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4, P. M.

A resolution was introduced in the Convention to day, that there can be no permanent peace or security for loyal men of the South without negro suffrage, which was referred, after an angry discussion.

A Maryland member said, we want no such fire-brands in the Convention.

AFFRAY AT A CAMP MEETING.

BALTIMORE, August 31.—Last night an attack was made upon the colored portion of a camp meeting held at Shipley's woods, three miles from Hanover Switch, on the Washington road, by a band of armed desperadoes. Several of the negroes were badly beaten and wounded, and a white man named Milton Benson, while at prayer, was shot back of the head and mortally wounded, the ball coming out of his mouth. Finally through the persuasion of the white ministers and others, the conflict ended by the colored people leaving the ground and retiring to their homes.

The desperadoes piled the effects of the negroes, including trunks and bundles, in a heap, and set fire to them.

SCENE IN A PRINTING OFFICE.—A patron of a village newspaper once said to the publisher:

"Mr. Printer, how is it you have never called on me for the pay of your paper?"

"Oh!" said the man of types, "we never ask a gentleman for money."

"Indeed," replied his patron, "then how do you manage to get along when they don't pay?"

"Why," said the editor, "after a certain time we conclude that a man who fails to pay for his paper is not a gentleman, and then we ask him."

"Oh, ah, yes! I see Mr. Printer, please give me a receipt, [hands him two dollars] and make my name all right on the book."

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

GREAT SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK.—NOBLE SENTIMENTS.—THE PRESIDENT DECLARES GEN. GRANT AND HIMSELF IN ACCORD.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The banquet to the President was a splendid affair.—Among those present were Grant, Farragut, Seward, Welles, Rosseau, Mexican and Brazilian Ministers, A. T. Stewart, Astor, and upwards of 2,000 citizens.

The President spoke to a great length and said in the course of his remarks, that the government went to war for the express purpose of restoring the Union of these States, and the government had established the great fact that the States have not the power or right, either by forcible or peaceable means, to separate from each other; but the Congress has practically assumed, and up to the present carried out the doctrine that the government was dissolved and these states were out of the Union.

We denied their right to secede even peaceably, and now we find that these states seek again to renew their practical relation with the Union by sending representatives to congress. There are men in that body who, in violation of our great charter of Liberty, refuse to admit them.

The question is, will we admit—will the American people admit by this practical assertion, the doctrine they repudiated and overthrew by the war? That issue is before you. If we submit to this we give the lie direct to every position taken by us since the war commenced. He asked in the spirit of christianity and sound philosophy if we are prepared again to see one portion of the country arrayed against the other in deadly conflict, or shall we make every effort to unite the whole country in harmony and brotherly affection? Referring to the Philadelphia Convention, he said the best evidence that can be shown of loyalty, are loyal professions and loyal actions, and when those gentlemen met in Convention from the north and south, came forward and professed devotion to the Union and Constitution, and when their actions and professions correspond, who shall dare to doubt them? Have we reached that point that all confidence is lost in men? If we have, I tell you that your government is not as strong as a rope of sand is—has no weight, and will tumble to pieces! The adhesive power of this government is in the confidence which the people feel in each other. He said the south had accepted the arbitrament of the sword, and wanted to return again to the Union. He did not want to see them come back degraded and debased, but wanted them to come with all their manhood.—They have again taken up the constitution and ask that its laws shall be enforced. What, then, was the cause of distrust or lack of confidence in them? There is no cause. He also said that General Grant and himself had fought for the Union at one end of the line and now they were fighting for it at the other, and if Grant was not in the field, he was doing equally good service. He contended that our $300,000,000 of debt could only be paid by the consolidation of our nationality, and the perpetuity and union of the states.

In conclusion, he declared the demonstration in New York confirmed him in the opinion that the people will take care of the government and that those who attempted to frustrate them had better stand aside. As for himself, he had reached the summit of his ambition with one exception; but one thing was wanting, would they hear it. [Cries of "yes."] At this particular crisis and period of our history, when the states are in peril, if I can be the instrument in the hands of the people of restoring this Union and making it complete, causing the government to recommence a glorious and mighty career of prosperity and greatness, I will be willing to exclaim, as Simion did of old, when he said of the babe born in the manger: "I have seen the glory of thy salvation, let thy servant depart in peace." [Enthusiastic applause.] That being done, my ambition will be complete. I ask nothing more. I would rather live in the affections and hearts of my countrymen, as having consummated this great end, than be president of the United States forever.

Here the audience broke into an irrepressible burst of applause and, on call, Gen. Sanford proposed three cheers for Andrew Johnson, the restorer of the Union, which the multitude gave with a will and unanimity.

After a drive through Central Park, the president and Gen. Grant took the steamer for Albany.

The President at Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—The president arrived here last evening, and was welcomed, to the Capitol of the state by Gov. Fenton. The president made no lengthy reply, but merely returned his thanks, and accepted as the chief magistrate of the country, the hospitalities of the state. The president and party were then escorted to the executive chamber, where the governor introduced the president to the senators of the state and to the lieutenant governor, Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, Secretary Wells and others were subsequently introduced. Demonstrations of respect were paid to the president at Poughkeepsie, West Point and other points on the Hudson river.

The New Orleans Riot.

The following is the official report of the terrible scenes which occurred at New Orleans on the 30th July. Gen. Sheridan, who is in command of the military department embracing that city, being requested by the President to make investigations in regard to the facts of the case, has forwarded the report below.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President U. S.:

I have the honor to make the following reply to your despatch of Aug 4th: A very large number of colored people marched in procession on Friday night, July 26th, and were addressed from the steps of the City Hall by Dr. Dostie, ex-Governor Hahn, and others. The speech of Dostie was intemperate in language and sentiment. The speeches of the others, so far as I can learn, were characterized by moderation. I have not given you the words of Dostie's speech, as the version published was denied; but from what I have learned of the man, I believe they were intemperate.

The convention assembled at twelve (12) M. on the (30th,) the timid members absenting themselves because the tone of the general public was ominous of trouble. I think there were about 26 members present. In the front of the Mechanics' Institue, where the meeting was held, there were assembled some colored men, women and children, perhaps 18 or 20, and in the Institute a number of colored men, probably 150. Among those outside there might have been a pistol in the possession of every tenth man.

About 1 P. M. a procession of, say from 60 to 130 colored men marched up Burgundy street and across Canal street towards the convention, carrying an American flag. These men had about one pistol to every ten men, and canes and clubs in addition. While crossing Canal street a row occurred. There were many spectators on the streets, and their manner and tone towards the procession unfriendly.—A shot was fired, by whom I am not able to state, but believe it to have been by a policeman, or some colored man in the procession. This led to other shots and a rush after the procession. On arrival at the front of the Institute there was some throwing of brickbats by both sides. The police, who had been held well in hand, were vigorously marched to the scene of disorder. The procession entered the Institute with the flag, about 6 or 8 remaining outside. A row occurred between a policeman and one of the colored men, and a shot was again fired by one of the parties, which led to an indiscriminate fire on the building through the windows by the policemen. This had been going on for a short time, when a white flag was displayed from the windows of the Institute, whereupon the firing ceased, and the police rushed into the building.

From testimony of wounded men and others who were inside the building, the policemen opened an indiscriminate fire upon the audience until they had emptied their revolvers when they retired, and those inside barricaded the doors. The door was broken in and the firing again commenced, when many of the colored and white people either escaped through the door or were passed by the policemen inside; but as they came out the policemen who formed the circle nearest the building fired upon them, and they were again fired upon by the citizens that formed the outer circle.—Many of those wounded and taken prisoners, and others who were prisoners and not wounded, were fired upon by their captors and by citizens. The wounded were stabbed while lying on the ground, and their heads beaten with brickbats in the yard of the building, whither some of the colored men had escaped and partially secreted themselves. They were fired upon and killed or wounded by policemen.—Some men were killed or wounded several squares from the scene. Members of the convention were wounded by the policemen while in their hands as prisoners, some of them mortally.

The immediate cause of this terrible affair was the assemblage of this convention. The remote cause was the bitter and antagonistic feeling that has been growing in this community since the advent of the present Mayor, who in the organization of his police force selected many desperate men, and some of them known murderers. People of clear views were overawed by want of confidence in the Mayor and fear of the thugs, many of whom he had selected for his police force. I have frequently been spoken to by prominent citizens upon this subject, and have heard them express fear and want of confidence in Mayor Monroe. Ever since the initiation of this last convention, I must condemn the course of several of the city papers for supporting, by their articles, the bitter feeling of bad men. As to the merciless manner in which the convention was broken up, I feel obliged to confess strong repugnance.

It is useless to attempt to disguise the hostility that exists on the part of a great many here towards Northern men, and this unfortunate affair has so precipitated matters that there is now a test of what shall be the status of Northern men—whether they can live here without being in constant dread or not; whether they can be protected in life and property and have justice in the courts. If this matter is permitted to pass over without a thorough and determined prosecution of those engaged in it, we may look out for frequent scenes of the same kind, not only here but in other places. No steps have as yet been taken by the civil authorities to arrest citizens who were engaged in this massacre, or policemen who perpetrated such cruelties. The members of the convention have been indicted by the grand jury, and many of them arrested and held to bail. As to whether the civil authorities can mete out ample justice to the guilty parties on both sides, I must say it is my opinion unequivocally that they cannot. Judge Able, whose course I have closely watched for nearly a year, I now consider one of the most dangerous men we have here to the peace and quiet of the city. The leading men of the convention—King, Cutler, Hahn, and others—have been political agitators, and are bad men. I regret to say that the course of Gov. Wells has been vacillating, and that during the late trouble he has shown very little of the man.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj'r Gen. Com.

DIED:

On Tuesday last, at his residence in this place, JOHN HENRY BLUM, aged 69 years, 7 months and some days.

Near Bethania, Forsyth county, Mrs. CATHARINE LINEBACK, aged 88 years, 5 months and 22 days.

Alleged Conspiracy to Rob the National Bank of Newbern and Murder the Cashier.

We learn from the *Commercial* that the city of Newbern was thrown into a state of feverish excitement on the 21st inst., by the report that a conspiracy to murder the Cashier of the National Bank, Mr. H. Thompson, and rob the safes in that building, had been discovered and frustrated. The parties implicated in the affair were H. C Lee, who at the close of the war, was a captain of 99th N. Y. V. Infantry, and lately doing business on South Front Street in Newbern, as a wholesale liquor merchant, and one John White, known as Capt. White, not long since keeping a stall in the market. The case was tried before his Honor, Mayor Washington and Justice Osgood, and the Court Room was crowded to suffocation by all classes of citizens.

The first witness examined was Rollie Wilcox, leader of a band at the Dance House near the depot, who testified in substance that a few days before I had been taken aside by Capt. White and asked if I did not want to make a fortune, and replying in the affirmative was told that a man would put me in the way of it. Expressing a wish to see the man, Capt White told me that if he saw me with the man he would give me a signal by which I would know him. Next day Capt. White pointed to Capt. Lee, who was walking past the depot, as the man he referred to on the previous day. I then had an interview with Capt. Lee, who told me that he could show me where there was $30,000 in the city, and how to get it. He said it was in the National Bank, and that he would go into the Bank about 8 o'clock and get out Mr. Eldridge and Mr Benson, and take them down to the Club House or his own house and treat them to a supper and while he was away with them I was to go into the bank and shoot the Cashier. I would find the key in the large safe or in the Cashier's pocket and I should then open the safe and put the money in an oat sack, which he (Capt Lee) would furnish me with, which I was to fill with money and then make my escape through the rear of the building and take the money up to his house where Mr. Eldridge and Mr. Benson would then be. I was to carry it into the back yard. The next evening, which was Friday last, I met Capt. Lee at the corner of Middle and Pollok streets, I then went with him to the tree opposite the Bank, and I asked him why he did not go in. He said "it is too late to get the men out, and we will have to wait until to morrow evening, when we will all be on hand and carry the thing out." I told him I would not shoot the Cashier but kill him with a club, as that would make no noise. He said "Oh that is just the thing." (Here the prisoner, John White became so ill that he was permitted to retire to the adjoining room in the Police Office.) I let the matter go so far because I was afraid to disclose the matter for fear that Capt. Lee or Capt White would put out my lamp. I told two of my friends, George Brown and Patrick Kelly, who are clerks for Mr. Martin McNamara, all about it.

Upon the cross examination by C. C. Clarke Esq., Wilcox testified that Capt Lee had shown him the plan of the Bank and where the safe was, and how to escape from the building.

Mr. H. Thompson sworn. I am cashier of the National Bank. I know Capt. Lee. Was introduced to him some time ago by Col. Heaton the President of the Bank. He has been in the Bank frequently to see Mr Benson, a friend of mine who was acquainted with him while in the service. I never went out to take dinner or supper with Capt. Lee. He invited me once to go shooting with him, which I was unable to do. The reason why I did not let the plan reach its maturity, which I first intended, and have the perpetrators apprehended, was because I deemed it advisable for prudential reasons, which were apparent subsequently, to have the parties arrested immediately, which was done last night.

Several witnesses were then introduced to corroberate the testimony of Wilcox.

Evidence was introduced by the defence in support of the previous good character of Lee while in the army. The court was then addressed by Messrs. Lenian, Seymour, Justice and Clark, and then bound over the accused to Superior Court—Lee in the sum of $1000 and White in the sum of $250, first stating its ground for its action.

State Elections.

Elections in the several States comprising the Federal Union are as follows:

New Hampshire—First Tuesday in March.
Connecticut—First Monday in March.
Rhode Island—First Wednesday in April.
Virginia—Fourth Thursday in May.
Oregon—First Monday in August.
Alabama—First Monday in August.
Arkansas—First Monday in August.
Kentucky—First Monday in August.
Texas—First Monday in August.
North Carolina—Third Thursday in Oct.
Vermont—First Tuesday in September.
Maine—Second Monday in September.
Florida—First Monday in August.
Mississippi—First Monday in August.
Georgia—First Wednesday in October.
Iowa—First Tuesday in October.
Ohio—First Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania—First Tuesday in October.
West Virginia—Fourth Tuesday in Oct.
Louisiana—First Monday in November.
Delaware—First Tuesday in November
Illinois—First Tuesday in November.
Kansas—First Tuesday in November.
Maryland—First Tuesday in November.
Massachusetts—First Tuesday in Nov.
Michigan—First Tuesday in November.
Minnesota—First Tuesday in November.
Missouri—First Tuesday in November.
Nevada—First Tuesday in November.
New Jersey—First Thursday in November.
New York—First Tuesday in November.
Wisconsin—First Tuesday in November.
Colorado—Second Tuesday in November.
South Carolina—Fourth Monday in Nov.

THE INDIANS—AN ENCOUNTER BETWEEN HOSTILE INDIANS AND UNITED STATES TROOPS.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Aug. 28th.—A fight has taken place near Fort Reno, where the Indians drove off seventy-eight head of Government mules from Col. Carrington's camp. They were followed by mounted men. The Indians turned upon the pursuing party, killing seven and wounding two, escaped with all the stock. A party of officers and recruits going to the 18th United States Infantry were attacked at Powder river, and two men were killed in the attack. The Indians did not succeed in stampeding the stock. They have attacked several trains since that time, and killed four men and wounded many more. The red skins are all around Fort Reno, firing on the pickets the whole night. The Indians hold the whole country except the military camps. The Sioux stole a herd of horses within one mile of the fort, and a lot of Government mules. Troops were sent in pursuit, but could not overtake them. On the 5th of August they stole another herd of horses four miles east of Reno. There is evidently a general outbreak among the tribes on the plains, and the attacks made upon the frontier settlements of Kansas cause great consternation, as there are no troops here. Six hundred Indians made their apperance near the northern extremity of Utah territory, on the Holliday stage line, creating great panic among the settlers in that vicinity. The Denver *News* has the following: "The Indians have returned to the vicinity of Fort Garland, New Mexico, and are now engaged in the indiscriminate massacre of all the Mexican inhabitants they can find.

JUST OUT OF THEIR HOLES—FOUR CONFEDERATES COME IN TO SURRENDER.

The serenity of the office of the commanding officer of this post was agitated, on yesterday, by the apparition of four Confederate soldiers, who gave the names and "descriptive list" as follows:

Anthony Monkas, Co. E, 53d Georgia Infantry, 3d Army Corps, A. N. V.
Thomas Welles, ditto.
James Briaberter, ditto.
Allan Tewksberry, 13d La., ditto.

A more ragged set of mortals had never appeared before the Colonel during all the dealings he has ever had with the "ragged rebels" of Lee's army. Tewksberry was a sort of walking illustration of original patchwork. His clothing had been tied and sewed and stuck together with string and thread and thorns, until there did not appear a solitary square inch upon it which had not been tied up, sewed up, or stuck up in some way or other. His companions were not quite as badly off, one having a pair of blue Yankee pantaloons with only a half-dozen rents in it; another hiding the raggedness of his grey pants with a flowing though ribbonry Yankee overcoat, and the other making his decency apparent by concealing the defects of his upper garments with an old oil cloth fly, awfully bedaubed with mud.

Tewksberry stated to the Colonel that he and his party stopped on the Appomattox, about seven miles above the city, after the evacuation of Petersburg, for the purpose, at first, of resting; that they staid longer than they expected, and were out off. They then made a vow to live on that spot, and never go home or give up until the Confederacy was completely annihilated. They sought out a cave on the banks of the river, which at that point is very rocky, and, after some little industry, succeeded in erecting for themselves a most comfortable little home. Here they lived upon fish and game, and occasionally roasting ears, during all last summer, and upon bread made of corn they had gathered from the corn fields, and an occasional pig they found without a mother, in their rambles during the winter. This spring and summer they lived as they did last summer, but recently hearing from an old negro man that the Confederacy had undoubtedly "gone up," they concluded to quit the barbarian life and surrender. They thus marched to the city yesterday morning, with their muskets and accoutrements, stacked arms in front of headquarters, sent in word that they were the remnant of the Army of Northern Virginia and that they wished to surrender upon the conditions accorded to the main body. Colonel Milton cordially assented to their request, gave them transportation to their homes, and bade them adieu.—*Petersburg Index.*

THE DISMAL SWAMP FIRE.—We regret to say that this great conflagration still continues, and unless we are blessed with copious showers by Jupiter Pluvius, the damage inflicted upon the timber will be greater, perhaps, than it has suffered since that vast fire which it is thought, burnt out the basin of Lake Drummond ages ago. On Saturday night, no withstanding the moonlight, there was a red glare visible in the sky above the track of the fire, which now extends seven or eight miles, we learn, along the line of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad.

The manner in which the fire extends its ravages is destructive alike to timber and soil. It does not sweep through the forest—except in dry jungles—with the waves of flame which would make popular idea of such a scene; but, it eats its way through the rich vegetable mould some two or three feet deep, till it reaches a substratum of clay. As it advances the trees fall, and the fire leaves behind it waste places, which become in the winter season great lakes and ponds. It will take one or two generations to see the spots now devastated restored to the pomp of foliage they wore in the early summer. In place of wild cats and deer, these places will henceforth be sacred to bull frogs and mosquetoes.—*Day Book.*

MARRIED:

In Bethania, on the 26th of August, by the Rev. Lewis Rights, Mr WM N. BUTNER to Miss MARY C. KARNEY.

In Forsyth county, Aug. 28th, by the same, Mr. WESLEY KARNEY to Mrs. MARY M. STRUPE.

In Yadkin county, Aug. 30th, by the same, Mr. EDWARD FOLTZ, of Forsyth, to Mrs. SARAH HUNTER, of Yadkin.

In Salem, on the 3d instant, by E. A. Vogler, Esq., Mr. J. W. PAINTER to Miss ISABELLA ELLIS.

WANTED,

A SUITABLE PERSON FOR OVERseer at the Poorhouse of Forsyth county, for twelve months from December term of Forsyth County Court.

Persons wishing to become Candidates for said office will hand in sealed bids to either of the Wardens, on or before Tuesday of October Court, at which time the bids will be considered and the appointment made.

By order of the Warden's Court.

CHAS. BRIETZ, CLERK.

Sept. 7—2 tf

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., Sept 1st 1866.

Maj B. T. Bynum,	W W Hauser,	
Levi Bodenhamer,	Andrew Kimemon,	
R. L. Batting,	2 John Mauze,	2
Miss Laura C. Bower,	Messrs Wells & Stoal,	3
Mrs Josiah Bacon, care of T Worth,		
Rev J. H Brodi,	Levi Hauze,	
Miss L. B.	Jacob Hauze,	
J. W. Cain,	Jacob Teague,	
John E. Clayton,	Miss M Thomas,	
Mrs Jane Comelin,	Miss Miss C Wilson,	
A. J Carroll, Jr.,	W. B. Williams,	
John W. Holden,	Jeremiah Waddell,	
P A Huiras,	Aaron Wear	
Miss Nancy Hunt,	Miss Sarah A Whicker.	

Two cents are due on advertised letters.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Vote on the New Constitution.

We give below the official vote on the new Constitution. Every county except Haywood is included in the table, and that one, from some cause, failed to get the returns to Raleigh by the day appointed; however, it would not have changed the result.

Whether the defects in the old Constitution are sufficient for the calling of another Convention by the Legislature at its next session, we know not. The ordinances passed by the Convention are valid. The defeat of the Constitution has nothing to do with their validity.

Counties.	*Ratification.*	*Rejection.*
Alamance,	139	429
Alleghany,	259	1
Alexander,	230	129
Anson,	11	564
Ashe,	334	4
Beaufort,	148	330
Bladen,	50	362
Brunswick,	6	216
Burke,	276	201
Buncombe,	260	256
Bertie,	240	139
Caswell,	137	145
Cabarrus,	253	128
Cumberland,	132	304
Carteret,	327	40
Craven,	65	668
Chatham,	442	782
Camden,	2	222
Catawba,	645	34
Cleaveland,	359	32
Cherokee,	418	1
Chowan,	10	124
Columbus,	60	177
Currituck,	19	384
Caldwell,	354	37
Clay,	223	2
Davie,	158	169
Duplin,	47	582
Davidson,	251	436
Edgecombe,	26	445
Forsyth,	639	263
Franklin,	18	525
Gaston,	227	88
Granville,	237	335
Guilford,	500	428
Greene,	70	126
Gates.	5	162
Halifax,	20	560
Harnett,	120	266
Henderson,	417	38
Hertford,	6	241
Hyde,	56	158
Iredell,	706	125
Jackson,	230	32
Johnston,	411	156
Jones,	32	114
Lenoir,	95	169
Lincoln,	397	16
Macon,	259	4
Madison,	213	19
Martin,	71	111
Mitchell,	338	14
Moore,	423	282
Mecklenburg,	277	114
McDowell,	285	35
Montgomery,	437	91
Nash,	79	349
New Hanover,	70	585
Northampton,	6	367
Onslow,	19	273
Orange,	392	494
Perquimans,	136	107
Person,	105	397
Pasquotank,	43	269
Pitt,	51	547
Polk,	290	30
Richmond,	74	195
Randolph,	543	534
Rockingham,	83	496
Rowan,	382	137
Rutherford,	806	46
Robeson,	19	601
Sampson,	34	807
Stokes,	201	214
Surry,	347	314
Stanly,	199	340
Transylvania,	148	26
Tyrrell,	6	180
Union,	237	80
Wake,	707	347
Warren,	6	402
Watauga,	190	7
Wayne,	51	602
Wilkes,	912	109
Wilson,	77	381
Washington,	15	245
Yadkin,	629	226
Yancey,	213	30

RECAPITULATION.

	Ratification.	Rejection
Regular Returns	13,444	15,103
Irregular "	7,126	5,749
	19,570	21,552
		19,570
Majority in favor of Rejection		1,982

Headquarters Mil'ry Comd. N. C.
RALEIGH, N. C., June 6, 1866.

DAVID COLEMAN, Esq., Solicitor
10th Judicial Circuit, Asheville, N. C.:

SIR—I am directed by Maj. Gen. Ruger, to inform you that he has received petitions signed by 119 citizens of Clay county, N. C., and a number of letters signed by responsible parties in your Judicial circuit, stating that a large number of loyal persons, late officers and soldiers of the U. S. army, are being indicted and prosecuted in your courts for acts done in their military capacity; and also that loyal citizens are being indicted and prosecuted for offences done against the rebel forces during the existence of the rebellion. This is in direct violation of Gen. Orders No. 3, current series War Department, Adjutant General's Office, a copy of which is herewith enclosed for your information; and I am directed by the commanding General to inform you that this order will be strictly enforced within the limits of this command: and he will permit no sentence to be carried into effect against any party or parties coming within the provisions of the order.

Very respectfully, your ob'dt serv't,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Ass't Adj't Gen.

Official copy respectfully furnished the Sheriff of Clay county, N. C., for his information

(Copy.)
WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Jan. 12, 1866.

General Orders, No. 3.

To Protect Loyal Persons Against Improper Civil Suits, and Penalties in the Late Rebellious States.

Military Division and department Commanders whose commands embrace or are composed of any of the late rebellious States, and who have not already done so, will at once issue and enforce orders restraining from prosecutions or suits in the States or Municipal Courts of such States, all officers and soldiers of the armies of the United States, and all persons thereto attached, or in anywise thereto belonging, subject to military authority charged with offences done against the rebel forces directly or indirectly, during the existence of the rebellion, and all persons, their agents or employers, charged with the occupancy of abandoned lands or plantations, or the possession, or custody of any kind of property whatever, occupied, used, possessed, or controlled the same pursuant to the proclamation of the President, or any of the civil or Military Departments of the Government, and to protect them from any penalties of damages that may have been, or may be pronounced or adjudged in said Courts in any of such cases; also protecting colored persons from prosecution in any of said States, charged with offences for which white persons are not prosecuted or punished in the same manner or degree.

By command of
Lt. GENL. GRANT.
E. D TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 21st, 1866.

SIR: In conformity with the proclamations issued by the President of the United States on the 2d of April last and of the 20th inst., respectively, copies of which are herewith inclosed, you are hereby instructed that permits are no longer necessary in the shipment of arms, ammunition, or other merchandise into any of the States recently in insurrection, and that all the ports of the United States, without exception, are placed on the the same footing and are governed by the same general laws and regulations of the Department. You will be guided accordingly.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary Treasury

H. A. Smythe, Collector Customs, New York.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM TEXAS—New Orleans, Aug. 25th.—Hon. David G. Burnett has been elected United States Senator from Texas.

The Southern Hepatic Pills

MADE and sold by G. W. DEEMS, the discoverer, who has removed to Baltimore, Md., where he can have access to the purest and best medicines on the most favorable terms. He will always keep on hand a large supply, and will sell to his customers, wholesale and retail, at the shortest notice.

Where these Pills are known, especially in the Southern States, where they have been circulated so extensively, they need no recommendation—their merits are so well known by their results.

We thank our customers for the liberal patronage given us heretofore, and hope they will continue to favor us by sending their orders to G. W. Deems, No. 28 South Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md., where they will be promptly attended to. Price 25 cts. per box. $2.50 per dozen. He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS' SOVEREIGN REMEDY

for the cure of Fever and Ague and all other chills and fevers.

This Remedy comes in contact with the poison that causes the disease, and utterly destroys it in one day, if used strictly according to the directions accompanying each box. Of the number of cases that have used them, not one has failed to produce an immediate cure, as far as we have heard. This is certainly one of the most remarkable remedies ever brought before the public. A full description of it will accompany each box This is the very thing for the southern climate.

The very high prices of the medicines of which they are composed compels us to fix the prices at one dollar for a package that will cure the worst case in one day. We can send them to any point in the United States.

He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS' RHEUMATIC AND NERVE LINIMENT,

a certain cure for rheumatism, sprains, bruises, cramps, pain and weakness in the back and joints, toothache, numbness, frozen limbs, burns, inflammation, tumors, eruptions of skin, wounds, swellings, sore eyes, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, nervous headache, &c.

It is a most effectual remedy for the most of the diseases of HORSES—spavin, bruises, strains, swellings, wounds, scratches, sore back, sore eyes. Price 25 cts. per bottle. $2.50 per dozen.

At the above rates they can be sent by mail or express to any point in the United States. The cash must accompany the order. Dealers can have any of these Medicines at 50 per cent discount by the gross.

☞ Sold by the Druggists every where, and by Mr. C. A. WINKLER, Salem, N. C.

Sept. 7, 1866—1y

NOTICE.

HAVING, AT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1866, of Forsyth County Court, qualified as administrators of John G. Spach, deceased, we will sell at public auction, at his late residence, on the 25th and 26th days of September, 1866, all his personal estate, viz: One Horse, Cow and Calf, a One Horse Wagon, one Buggy and Harness, one Set of Blacksmith Tools, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, all the Farming Tools, &c.

At the same time, the heirs of said dec'd will sell at public auction, the Very Valuable TRACT OF LAND of which he died seized and possessed, the same lying in said county, on both sides of South Fork Creek, adjoining the lands of Archibald Sink, Alex. Weisner, and others, CONTAINING 175 ACRES, more or less, being valuable farming land, meadows, &c; and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Bond with approved security, payable at six months, will be required from the purchaser Other terms will be made known at the sale.

Persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those indebted will come forward and pay up or renew their bonds, or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

THOS. SPACH,
LEVI SPACH, } Adm'rs.

Sept. 7th, 1866—2 3t

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING DETERMINED to remove West, offers to sell privately, Four Head of HORSES, a Lot of HOGS, CATTLE and SHEEP;

Also one Four-horse and a One-horse WAGON; a Two-horse CARRIAGE, nearly new, and HARNESS; an excellent lot of Farming Tools, and a great variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Also a PIANO FORTE of Superior Quality. Persons wishing to purchase a good instrument are referred to Professor Lineback, of Salem Female Academy, who can recommend this.

S. H. LAUGENOUR.

Salem, Sept. 4, 1866—2 tf

Salem Almanacs.

BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1867, will be ready in the course of a few weeks.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE SALEM DRUG STORE, a Fresh Supply of Drugs and Medicines

Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

LAND SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS DESIROUS of selling his Plantation, situated on the Salisbury road, two and a half miles South of Salem, containing

283 ACRES,

one-third of which is WOODLAND, and eleven acres of good MEADOW land.

Upon the premisis is an excellent large and commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, a Good BARN, and all necessary Out-buildings, all of which are in good repair.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises.

GEORGE FISHER

Sept. 7, 1866—2 tf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1866.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM,

in the town of Salem, in the county of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds; and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act. The office of Comptroller of the Currency being vacant

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Salem, in the town of Salem, in the County of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, is authorised to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

SEAL. In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 21st day of August, 1866.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

First National Bank OF SALEM, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

P. A. WILSON, J. W. HUNTER,
I. G. LASH, R. L. PATTERSON,
E. BELO

I. G. LASH, PRESIDENT,
W. A. LEMLY, CASHIER.

THIS BANK IS NOW OPENED FOR the transaction of a General Banking Business.

Gold and Silver coin, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, United States State and Local Securities, bought and sold on most favorable terms.

Interest paid on Deposits, and the most liberal terms extended to Depositors.

Collections made on all accessable points.

Aug. 31-1-2m.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST EXecuted to me by John D Ridings, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at public auction on the premises, on the 27th day of September next the very valuable tract of Land of which the late John D. Ridings, died, seized and possessed; the same situated in the County of Forsyth, on both sides of Muddy creek, adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Phillips, Solomon Vogler and others,

Containing 173 Acres,

more or less, some 40 acres of which are most fertile Bottom Lands; a quantity of excellent upland in cultivation and about 50 acres, is well timbered woodland.

Terms made known on day of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of John D. Ridings deceased are earnestly requested to present them at once, duly authenticated; those failing to do so may lose their claims.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JNO. BLACKBURN,
Trustee and Executor.

August 31, 1866—1—4t.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF BONER & CRIST HAVing made an assignment of their effects to us, as Trustees, all persons indebted to the same are notified to come forward and make settlement with C. L. Banner, without delay; otherwise accounts not settled by the 1st of October next will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

THEO. F KEEHLN,
C. L BANNER.

Salem, Aug. 22d, 1866. 1-4t

LAND FOR SALE.

AS EXECUTOR OF THE LATE HON. A. H Shepperd, deceased, I will sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 27th of September, on the premises, the tract of land on which he resided, lying within a mile and a half of Salem, N. C., containing about 167 acres.

A credit of 6, 12, and 18 months will be given, with interest from date. Bond and approved security will be required, and possession given on the day of sale.

At the same time will be sold on a credit of six months, some HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING TOOLS, A CARRIAGE, and many other articles.

Persons having claims against said estate will please present them within the time prescribed by law. C. L. BANNER.

Aug. 31st, 1866. 1-4t

MRS. THOS. J. BONER is now prepared to do COLORING. Ladies' and Gentlemens' garments dyed BLACK, and the color warranted fast.

State of North Carolina.

Forsyth County Court of Equity.

Malvina Hartgrove vs. Ithamer Vest and others. } Petition for Sale of Land.

IT appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that the defendants in the above case, to wit: Ithamer Vest, Martha Huff, Mary Hartgrove, James Vest, Mirissa Vest and Charles Vest, children of Lewis Vest, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for said County of Forsyth, at the Court House in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1866, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*, as to them.

Witness, C. L Banner, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, in Winston, this the 27th day of August, 1866.

C. L. BANNER, C. M. E.

Aug. 31-6t pr fee $8

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1866:

Paris S. Benbow vs. Cornelia S. Stafford and others. } Original bill praying for a decree for title in lieu of lost deeds to two tracts of land in Iowa.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the aforesaid Cornelia S. Stafford is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the court-house in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1866, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her, and the case set down ex parte as to her, for hearing.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for said county, at office in Winston, this the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1866.

C. L. BANNER, C. M. E.

Aug. 21-6w. fee $8.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1866.

T. C. Pfohl vs. Jeremiah Patterson. | John Beeson vs. Jeremiah Patterson.

Original Attachments levied on defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jeremiah Patterson, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Winston on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him and orders of sale granted

Witness, John Blackburn, Clerk of said Court, at office in Winston, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1866.

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Aug. 18, 1866–52–6w. fee $8.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, to Fall Term, 1866.

Susan Morris vs. Presley W. Morris. } Petition for Alimony.

It appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that Presley W. Morris, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of law, to be held at the Court-House in Winston on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him, and the prayer of the petitioner granted.

Witness, John Blackburn, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1866

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Aug. 1866–52–6w. fee $8.

State of North Carolina.

In Forsyth Court of Equity, to Fall term, 1866.

Michael Doub and Thos. Long, Executors of Wm. Doub, dec'd, vs. Joseph Doub and others. } Petition for Settlement.

It appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that J. W Doub, and Samuel Wolff and his wife, Peggy, defendants in the foregoing case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this case, or the same will be set down for hearing, and be heard, *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L Banner, Clerk and Master of Forsyth Court of Equity, at office in Winston, this the 21st of August, A. D. 1866.

C. L. BANNER, C. M. E.

52–6w. fee $8.

Small Plantations FOR SALE.

I have two small Plantations, that I would dispose of at private sale.

One of 69 acres, of which about 45 acres are woodland, lying on the Cucumber Road, about 2 miles from Salem. Has a good Orchard, Garden and Well. The House, Stables, &c., but ordinary.

The other of 164 acres, within about 2½ miles of Salem About 100 acres in good timber. Good meadow and springs. House and Barn much out of repair.

E A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C Aug. 24. 1866—tf.

Special Notice.

WHEAT WANTED—ENQUIRE AT THIS Office.

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE. AS GOOD AS NEW.

Enquire at this Office.

PROCLAMATION.

TO ALL WHO MAY BE CONCERNED.

HAVING retired to private life, and being desirous to close all my financial business, whether as *administrator, co partner*, or *individual claims*, I issue this, my last proclamation, as it is impossible for me to visit all my debtors, and dun and fret them for the money—I therefore kindly call on all men, women and children, everywhere, from the seaboard to the mountains, that owe me anything, to come forward and immediately make payment. As I have indulged many of you from one to eight years, do not spurn this kind invitation, (for it may be the last you may ever get from me,) but you may soon, yes, very soon, be compelled, by much rougher hands, to attend to paying your just debts.

I now ask you, each and every one, to consider this notice as if though I had you by the hand, leading you to the payment desk. If you spurn this notice, it is your own fault that you pay cost in addition to the principal.

You will find me at my late residence, two miles East of Union Cross.

Respectfully,
J. J. RAPER.

August 3, 1866. 49–4t.

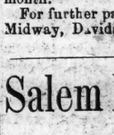
☞ Sentinel please publish 4 times and I will account for the same.

Land for Sale.

BEING desirous of removing, I offer my valuable tract of land for sale, located in Forsyth County, 2½ miles from Germanton, on the waters of Town Fork and Rough Prong Creek, containing about

536 ACRES,

of which the greater portion is well timbered wood land, perhaps about one hundred acres in cultivation.



The improvements consist of a dwelling-house, negro cabins, tobacco barns, and all necessary outhouses.—

There are on the premises, two fine orchards of choice fruit of all kinds. Soil well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco.

Persons desirous of purchasing would do well to call soon.

D. B. ELDRIDGE.

Forsyth Co., N. C., Aug. 3, 1866. 49–3w.

Salem Male Academy.

THE exercises of this old established school will be re-commenced on Monday, August 6th. The services of a classically educated and experienced teacher, C. L. RIGHTS, Esq., having been secured, the hope of giving satisfaction to parents and guardians, is confidently entertained.

Only boys under 14 years of age are admitted Board can be procured in respectable families for about $15 per month.

For further particulars apply to
Rt. Rev. G. F. BAHNSON.

Salem, July 27, 1866. 48–tf

For Sale.

A ONE HORSE **CARRIAGE**, cheap—Early application may secure a bargain.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Aug 3. 49–tf.

Yadkin Lands for Sale!

I OFFER my LAND for sale. 260 ACRES, 150 of which is first rate RIVER BOTTOM.

Address the subscriber at Richmond Hill, Yadkin County, N. C. JO. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 3, 1866. 49–4t.

Sewing Machine

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Bethany Academy.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.
JACOB CLINARD, Assistant.

THE Eighth session of this school will commence on the Fourth Monday in July, 1866. Tuition $7, $11, and $15, per session of twenty-two weeks. Contingents fifty cents.

One half due at the end of eleven weeks. Disabled soldiers one-third less. Interest charged on all accounts.

Board in good families from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal Midway, Davidson County, N. C. 46—

Salem Printing Office!

AT THIS OLD WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN

AND

FANCY PRINTING!

in the best of style, at the shortest notice, and upon as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

We have just received a lot of

FINE PAPER,

WHITE AND COLORED

SUITABLE FOR

PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
SHOW BILLS,
LAW BLANKS,
CHECKS,
NOTES,
CARDS,
LABELS, &c.

Which will enable us to give satisfaction to all who favor us with a call.

Notice to Farmers!

WE wish to exchange good PINE LUMBER for the following articles to wit:

1000 bushels FLAX SEED.
500 " WHEAT.
1000 pounds BACON.

Will also trade for Rye, Oats, Corn, Dried Fruit,—in fact all kinds of country produce.—Will pay the market prices for the above articles and sell lumber as cheap as any other Steam Mill in this section of country.

☞ Our Mill is 13 miles North of Salem.—Lumber always on hand, and bills filled to order.

Address,
GENTRY, LEWIS & FLYNT.
Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.

Aug. 3, 1866. 49–6w

$100,000 SOUTHERN BANK

BILLS of all denominations. Also $10,000 in Specie. Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

For Cape Fear Bills 25 cents on the dollar will be paid.

For bills of all other Banks the highest prices that can be afforded, will be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons, who desire to sell Specie or Bank Bills, can do so at this time to better advantage probably than they may ever be able to do again.

Specie is now higher than it is likely it will be soon again, and the Bank Bills it is not thought will get any better, while many of them are continually getting worse. A word to the wise is sufficient CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

☞ Persons indebted to the Cape Fear Bank of Salem may do well to call at the Sentinel office.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

Anna Perry vs. The heirs-at-law of Ebenezer Perry, dec'd } Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that A. J. Folger and his wife Samira, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendants to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, or the case will be heard *ex parte*, and judgment rendered *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, C. C. C.

July 20. (pr. fee $8.) 47–6t

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

I. A. Robertson vs. Jeremiah Patterson. } Original Attachment levied on Defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jeremiah Patterson, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said case, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him, and order of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, C. C. C.

July 20. pr. fee $8–47–6w

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to September Term, 1866.

James Reed, Administrator *de bonis non* of George Kreegar, Sen., dec'd. vs. John H. Kreegar, and others.

Petition for Settlement.

It appearing to the court, on affidavit, that the children of George Kreegar, dec'd, to wit: Anna, wife of —— Harvey, Peter Kreegar, William Kreegar, Wesley Kreegar, Caroline Kreegar, Jacob Kreegar, Samuel Kreegar, Emanuel Kreegar and Abigail Kreegar, and the following children of Jacob Kreegar dec'd, to wit: George Kreegar, Jun., John Kreegar, Solomon Kreegar, and Emily, wife of William Snider, and Noah Spainhour, defendants in the foregoing case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Winston, on the first Monday in September next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as them.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Winston, the 21st day of July, 1866.

N. S. COOK, C. C. C.

July 27, 1866. (pr. fee $8) 48–6t.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A.D. 1866.

Thos J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford dec'd. vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of John Saunders. dec'd vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford, dec'd. vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Original attachments levied on defendant's personal property, and house and lot in Winston.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Cornelia S. Stafford, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the court-house in the town of Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to replevy, and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against her and orders of sale granted.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Winston, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D., 1866.

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Aug. 3. 50–6w. per adv. $8

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

GENERAL (STONEWALL) JACKSON.

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author a personal friend and *Chief* of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms.

Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Corner of 7th and Main Street,
Richmond, Va.

House and Lot For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Main Street, for Sale. The Dwelling is of Brick, and conveniently arranged.

For further particulars enquire of
A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C. Aug., 10, 1866.

Revenue Stamps

For Sale at the Post Office.

...ERSON'S COLUMN.

...ARGEST, CHEAPEST

AND

BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Clonking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bossoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies, Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens, &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c, &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the **HARDWARE** line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets Shovels, Spades and Forks, Currycombs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No, 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

Of Groceries,

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio coffee Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudauum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY,
AND PORT WINE,

for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cream Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick.

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather**, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which he sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as

GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., May, 1866. 19-tf

A **REFINED TASTE** would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary and Graceful Figures* of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*

Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some further in, dulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix*

Salem, N. C, April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM heretofore existing under the name of "GRAY & WILSON," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the firm are hereby notified to call on J. L. BELO, at the office in the Steam Mill, and settle their accounts; those failing to do so by the middle or latter part of next month, may expect to find their claims in an officer's hands for collection. Those having claims against the firm must present them for settlement.

GRAY & WILSON.

Salem, N. C., July 1, 1866. 47-4t

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

Thomas J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford,	vs	M. J. Crews.
Thomas J. Wilson, Guardian of N. Siewers'	vs.	M. J. Crews.
Solomon Mickey	vs.	M. J. Crews.
John F. Poindexter	vs.	M. J. Crews.
W. J. Kirby	vs.	M. J. Crews.
Joseph Wagoner.	vs.	M. J. Crews.

Original attachments levied on defendant's land.

It appearing the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, M. J. Crews, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court-house in the town of Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him and orders of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. COOK, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.
(pr. fee $12)

July 20. 47-6w

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., Aug, 1st 1866.

Miss Julia Boman,	Samuel Phillips,
John Belock,	P. H. Swaim,
Wm E. N. Brown,	Aquilla Teague,
Abi. W. Coltrain,	Hon. Chas. Teague
Joshua Hedgecock,	Eli Wilson,
Moses Linville,	Miss Elizabeth J. Wood,
Miss Susan B. Memom,	Miss Nancy York.

Two cents are due on advertised letters.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1st. 1866.

Sugar Cane Mill

FOR SALE.

I have a heavy 3 Roller Iron Cane Mill, which has been used several years by James Brendle, Esq., and which I desire to sell, together with several good large Boilers.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C. July 13. 1866—3t.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

Mebaneville, N. C.

A NEW TERM will begin on the 25th of July next. For the accommodation of young men, who cannot take a Classical course, an English and Commercial Department has been organized. For terms address

Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Mebaneville, N. C.

June 22, 1866. 32-1m

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING FIFTY AND ONE-HALF ACRES, situated on the Shallow-ford-Road, in Forsyth County, near the Yadkin River, ten miles above Salem, two miles below Lewisville 17 miles South of the Pilot Mountain, and about 20 miles in a direct line from the N. C. Central Rail Road, in a very agreeable and healthy neighborhood.

The improvements consist of a small Dwelling House, Kitchen, Cart or Wagon Sheds, Barn, Crib and Stables, with a most excellent spring of Water.

The Dwelling is surrounded by an excellent Orchard of Apple, Peach, and other fruit trees. Fire-wood and timber are abundant.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call on J. H. Stoltz, Lewisville, N. C.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

Aug. 10, 1866. 50-tf

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK.

Just Published:

TABOR,

OR THE

Richmond Collection of Sacred Music.

By R. M. McINTOSH, of Virginia.

Essentially Southern in its main features, TABOR nevertheless contains a choice selection of the best Northern copyright Music. Its author for four years an officer in the Confederate army, composed many stirring pieces in moments snatched during its marchings and counter-marchings in Virginia. The dirge used at the funeral of General T. J. Jackson, (Stonewall,) May 17th 1863, was from his pen, and is included in this collection.

"Mr. McIntosh," says the Richmond *Whig*, "is well known throughout the South as an author and teacher of finished excellence, with a musical reputation rarely attained by any man of his age in this country. In the South he stands at the very head of church music, no one disputing the position with him."

The book embraces everything of value of Southern or South-Western origin, much of which is now for the first time reduced to a written form Its variety is great—embracing all metres in use, in every key, and every variety of measure—with a full elementary department and a fine collection of new anthems, set pieces and sentences. It contains nearly 300 closely printed pages, neatly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound

Price $1 33. $12 00 per dozen.

Can be obtained through all booksellers, or will be mailed by the Publishers to any part of the United States, postage free, on receipt of retail price.

Single copies for examination and introduction, sent to any address postage paid, on receipt of one dollar.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.
Publishers and Booksellers,
459 Broome Street, New York.

*** Any Southern paper giving the above two insertions, and sending a copy of their paper to the publishers, shall have the volume, post free.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GRAND Annual Distribution

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE

Jeweler's Association.

Capital $1,000,000

Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article, and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1; and in no case can they get less than one dollars worth, as there are no blanks.

Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make $10 a day, selling our certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25c. for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also TERMS TO AGENTS.

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON, & CO.

Aug. 17-3m. 117 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PFOHL BROTHERS, are requested to come forward immediately, and settle their accounts, either by cash or note, as the books must be closed, or the accounts will be put into officers' hands for collection.

E. A. PFOHL,
Surviving Partner.

Salem, July 20, 1866. 47-3m.

EDWARD J. HALE, Jr.,

OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WITH

ROMME, DUNKLE, JOHNSTON & CO,

370 Broadway, New York,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, Parasols, &c.

Wanted.

A SMALL LOT OF WHEAT. Inquire at THIS OFFICE.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

1866.

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats
Gaily skip about."

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach &c., Exterminat'rs
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations ☜ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR, 482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these posts. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

☞ Sold by H. D. LOTT, Salem N. C.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess Cinamon.
Copperas,	Ex't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem. N. C., March 10th, 1866.

NEW GROCERY STORE

AT F. FRIES' OLD STAND,

SALEM, N. C.

FLOUR,	MEAL,	CORN,
BACON,	LARD,	BUTTER,
CHEESE,	FISH,	CANDIES,
NUTS,	RAISINS,	ORANGES,
SPICES,	DOMESTICS,	TIN WARE,
LEATHER,	SALT,	TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN,	CROCKERY WARE,	

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c. &c.

Just received and receiving by

J. P. VEST.

☞ Will buy Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Bacon, &c., &c.

Salem, N. C., March 31st, 1866. 33:3m.

Land For Sale.

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.

May 12th, 1866. 39:tf

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS ON HAND FOR SALE or printed to order with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms at this office. Give us a trial.

THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS,

I HAVE again completed arrangements by which I can furnish RAILWAY OR OVER HORSE POWERS and WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES, Thresher and Cleaner combined, of various sizes, of the Emery Brothers pattern, which is esteemed the best ever brought to this section of the country. Any one wishing to procure one can obtain further information by applying to me. E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 44-tf

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months agn he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappie Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper-boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Currycombs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10, COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tartar, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATE OR FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton. &c. &c, containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865.

GET THE BEST.

Inventors, Mechanics and Manufacturers.

1866! 1866! 1866!

The Best paper in the United States for Mechanics, Inventors and Machinists, is the

Scientific American.

It is the largest in size, and has by far the widest circulation of any other paper of its class in the country. It is published weekly. Each number contains sixteen pages, with numerous illustrations.

The numbers for the year make two volumes, 416 pages each. It also contains a full account of all the principal inventions and discoveries of the day. Also, valuable illustrated articles upon tools and machinery used in workshops, manufactories, steam and mechanical engineering, woolen, cotton, chemical, petroleum, and all other manufacturing and producing interests. Also Firearms, War Implements, Ordnance, War Vessels, Railway, Machinery, Electric, Chemical and Mathematical apparatus, Wood and Lumber Machinery, Hydraulics, Oil and Water Pumps, Water Wheels, etc., Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements—this latter department being very full and of great value to Farmers and Gardeners.

Articles embracing every department of Popular Science, which everybody can understand and which everybody likes to read.

Also Reports of Scientific Societies at home and abroad, Patent Law Decisions and Discussions, Practical Recipes, etc. It also contains an official list of all the Patent Claims, a special feature of great value to inventors and owners of Patents.

The Publishers also act as Agents for the procuring Patents for new inventions.

A new volume of the Scientific American commenced January 1.

TERMS.—$3 per year—$1 50 for six months.—Ten copies for one year, $25 Canada subscriptions 25 cents extra. Specimen Copies sent free.

Address MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND dispatch at the SALEM PRESS OFFICE.

Soda Fountain for Sale.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, May, 1866.

Bibles and Testaments

Can be procured by applying to

Rev. S. THOS. PFOHL.

Salem, April, 1866.

Horses For Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO HORSES AND A Colt. One horse eight years old this spring, the other three. The colt is two years old. Any person wishing to purchase can call on me at Panther Creek, Yadkin county, N. C., and see them.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.

May 12th, 1866. 39:3

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